

## WILSON SENDS ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY ON LONG STANDING SUBMARINE QUESTION

## Imperial Government Must Change Its Tactics or Lose Friendship of United States

SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC  
RELATIONS PROBABLE IF  
TEUTONS REMAIN OBDURATE

President's Long Expected Final Warning to Principal Central Power On Its Undersea Warfare is Sent. While the Chief Executive is Addressing Joint Session of Congress Note is being Telegraphed to Its European Destination

WASHINGTON, April 19.—President Wilson's long expected final warning to Germany that the United States will break off diplomatic relations unless she abandons her present methods of submarine warfare, and immediately declares her intention to do so, was delivered today in a note to Berlin, and also was announced by the President in an address to a joint session of Congress.

The President considers that the next step depends solely upon Germany and that three or four days constitute a reasonable time for a reply.

Diplomatic history records but one instance as yet, where a breaking of relations between two first class powers has not eventually brought war—that which now exists between Germany and Italy.

Congress received the President's declaration of his course with mixed evidences of concern and approbation. Most of the leaders, Democrat and Republican thought the President hardly could do less, and some expressed the opinion that his action would not lead to war. Republican leader Mann alone of all, the opposition leader, openly attacked the President for his stand. He characterized it as a political play.

President Wilson's words leave no opportunity for double meaning. In his address to Congress he said:

"I have deemed it my duty to say to the Imperial German government—that if it still is its purpose to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare, the government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue; and that unless the Imperial government should now, immediately, declare and effect an abandonment of its present method of warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels, this government can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations altogether."

The note to Berlin declares:

"The government of the United States has been very patient. It has accepted the successive explanations and assurances of the Imperial German government as of course given in entire sincerity and good faith and has hoped even against hope, that it would prove to be possible for the Imperial government so to order and control the acts of its naval commanders as to square its policy with the recognized principles of humanity as embodied in the laws of nations. It has made every allowance for unprecedented conditions and been willing to wait until the fact became unmistakable or were susceptible of only one interpretation.

"It now owes it to a just regard for its own rights to say to the Imperial government that that time has come.

"It has become painfully evident to it that the position which it took at the very outset is inevitable, namely, that the use of submarines for the destruction of an enemy's commerce is of necessity because of the very character of the vessels employed and the very methods of attack which their employment, of course, involved, utterly incompatible with the principles of humanity, the long established and incontrovertible rights of neutrals and the sacred immunities of noncombatants.

"If it still is the purpose of the Imperial government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines without regard to what the government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally conceded dictates of humanity, the government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue.

"Unless the Imperial German government uphold, now, and immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels, the government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German government altogether. This action the government contemplates with the greatest reluctance but feels constrained to take in behalf of humanity and the rights of neutral nations."

Had the recent attack on the channel steamer Sussex, the note tells Germany, been an isolated one, the United States might have hoped that the submarine commander acted in violation of his government's solemn pledges and that the ends of justice might have been satisfied by a disavowal, reparation and proper punishment. But, it adds, that case unhappily does not stand alone.

"On the contrary," the note says, "the government of the United States is forced by recent events to conclude that it is only one instance, even though one of the most extreme and most distressing instances of the deliberate method and spirit of indiscriminate destruction of merchant vessels of all sorts, nationalities and destinations which have become more and more unmistakable as to the activity of German underwater vessels of war has in recent months been quickened and extended."

The United States, the communication declares, considers the torpedoing of the Sussex not only proved by the evidence, but actually substantiated by the German disclaimer of responsibility.

Attached to the American note, as an appendix, are the facts in the case of the Sussex. They show that three American army and naval officers found

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## BANDIT TRIAL ON

DEMING, N. M., April 19.—Six wounded Mexicans, captured in El Valle, Chi., today were placed on trial here on the charge of murder. The State rested its case this afternoon and it was expected the trial would be short.

The defense will attempt to show that the Mexicans, or some of them, were Carranzista prisoners in custody of the Villa force.

Three others, who are in jail here, are yet to be tried. They were taken during the raid on Columbus, N. M., or shortly afterward. They also will be tried on the charge of murder.

## VON BERNSTORFF THINKS BREACH CAN BE HEALED

German Ambassador Quoted As Saying That Some Way Will Be Found To Meet Position of the United States

(By Review Leased Wire)

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Count von Bernstorff sent to Berlin today a long dispatch interesting the situation in Washington and making certain recommendations. He is understood to have advised his government that he believes the United States meant just what it said in its submarine note and that something would have to be done quickly if friendly relations were to continue.

The ambassador himself read the address of the President and said: "I can make no comment either upon the address or upon the note which has been sent to my government."

However, he was authoritatively described as having advised the Berlin foreign office in the message sent tonight that he believed at least some such declaration as that made regarding the conduct of submarine warfare in the Mediterranean Sea should be issued to cover all submarine activities.

The assurances were to the effect that only a modified warfare would be conducted against enemy merchant ships, and that non-war ships of every character, freight as well as passenger carrying, would be accorded proper warning and safety for their passengers and crews. The assurances which have been given for the war zone covered only "liners". The declaration of January 7 also promised that German submarine commanders who failed to obey the assurances given would be punished and that reparation would be made for deaths or injury to American citizens.

German commanders operating in the Mediterranean, it is said in a declaration which was issued after the steamer Persia had gone down, had particular instructions to adopt such measures of reprisal as were in force in the war zone around England. Von Bernstorff will confer with Secretary Lansing tomorrow. Since the inception of the present situation Count von Bernstorff has made two attempts to discuss the situation with the secretary, on each occasion he was informed, however, that he would be given an opportunity later. While the ambassador appeared to be more perturbed today than at any time since the beginning of the submarine controversy, he was said to feel that his government would go to every possible length to prevent the severance of relations.

Persons in close touch with affairs of the embassy quoted him as saying: "I believe that some way will be found satisfactory to meet the position of the United States."

LONDON, April 19.—Although the text of President Wilson's message to Congress did not reach London in time for the morning papers to comment fully, all devote considerable space to the American situation. The Daily Chronicle says editorially:

"It is difficult to suppose that the German government elated by the submarine successes of the past, will accept President Wilson's terms. Diplomatic relations between Berlin and Washington will be broken off. The resulting situation will not be a state of war, but may easily develop into war."

"This is obvious to both parties. Mr. Wilson has counted the cost. Presumably the Kaiser has also counted the cost. If Germany decided that the continuance of the submarine war is

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FORMER GOVERNOR  
SEEKS SENATORSHIP

Chester H. Aldrich.

Former Governor Chester H. Aldrich of Lincoln is one of the two Republican candidates for the Republican nomination for United States senator from Nebraska. He is opposed in the primaries by John L. Kennedy of Omaha, a former congressman. Both are of the ultra-progressive stripe.

ENDEAVORING TO  
CONFIRM END  
OF VILLA

Mexican War Department Receives Message That it Was Villa Who Was Disinterred From Borja Burial Spot

(By Review Leased Wire)

MEXICO CITY, April 19.—A dispatch received by the War Department today from military headquarters in the state of Chihuahua, said the telegraph operator at San Antonio, Chihuahua, had reported that the body of a man at San Francisco Borja, had declared it was that of Francisco Villa and that it would be shipped to headquarters for the purpose of identification.

Discussing the dispatch, Minister of War Obregon said the body probably was that of the bandit chief. If a complete identification was obtained, he added, it would solve the international situation, brought about by the American troops in Mexico.

## CARRANZA FETED.

MEXICO CITY, April 19.—Thousands of Indians from towns surrounding this city and situated in the Federal District, participated today in a great parade in honor of Venustiano Carranza.

## TO FIGHT ZAPATA.

MEXICO CITY, April 19.—General Gonzales, who has been in the capital for several months, will leave for next Monday, going to Contreras, a point between Mexico City and Cuernavaca on the Mexico Iguala railway. The command of General Gonzales consists of 45,000 men, scattered throughout the federal district and the states of Morelos, Puebla, Hidalgo and Mexico.

It is understood the bulk of these men will be used in the furtherance of the campaign against Emiliano Zapata, in the state of Morelos. The war department claims to have received full confirmation of the death of General Palatos, Antonio Soto y Gama, former president and General Francisco Pacheco, which were reported several days ago. All these men occupied positions in the cabinet of the Zapata government, and were killed by the orders of Zapata, who accused them of conspiracy against him.

## ASSURANCES GIVEN.

MEXICO CITY, April 19.—Mexican officials gave assurances to James Linn Rodgers, representative of the United States government, that no American would be expelled from Mexico under article 33 of the federal constitution unless evidence was produced that he had taken part in the military activities of enemies of the present government. This article, which the Carranza government intended to enforce strictly in certain

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PROSECUTION  
OF VON IGEI  
PRESSED

Attorney General's Office Decides That German Embassy Attache Has No Claim to Prosecution Immunity

SOME OF SEIZED  
PAPERS RETURNED

United States District Attorney Will Go Ahead With Case. Officials Unwilling to Discuss Documents Taken

(By Review Leased Wire)

NEW YORK, April 19.—Wolfe von Igel will not be released from custody and only a part of the documents seized at the time of his arrest on a charge of being implicated in a plot to destroy the Welland Canal, will be returned to the German embassy, U. S. Attorney H. Snowden Marshall announced today. His statement was made in explanation of the latest phase of the tangle which followed the arrest of the former secretary to Captain Franz von Papen, recalled German military attache, who is now declared by Ambassador von Bernstorff to be an attache of the German embassy.

"I have not even considered the release of von Igel," Mr. Marshall continued. "The legality of his arrest was definitely settled so far as my office is concerned, early today."

"Following von Igel's arrest the protest of the German Ambassador was made to the Secretary of State and Mr. Lansing referred the matter to the Attorney General. When the protest reached my office, the only question to be decided was whether von Igel was a member of the German ambassador's staff on the date of the crime. I was able immediately to report in the negative."

Mr. Marshall asserted there was no basis for protest against his retention of the papers on the ground that they were obtained through a violation of German territory. Von Igel contended that his office was a branch of the German embassy.

(By Review Leased Wire)

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Attorney General's office is understood to have decided to prosecute Wolfe von Igel, Captain von Papen's former secretary who was arrested yesterday in New York and on an indictment charging him with conspiring to blow up the Welland Canal, notwithstanding the German embassy's request that von Igel be released.

Counselor Polk of the State department yesterday addressed the department of Justice to free the prisoner unless the offense was committed before he became a member of the embassy staff. As the crime is alleged to have been committed in September, 1914, while von Igel was not registered as an embassy employee until December, 1915, the legal branch of the government is said to have concluded that no diplomatic immunity stands in the way of his prosecution.

In fact, some of them contend that clerks or secretaries or embassy attaches, even though formally registered as such, enjoy no immunity. It has been reported that the State department was consulted before von Igel was indicted and officials of the department of justice have made it clear that they would be guided entirely by the wishes of the state department in respect to the case. Official documents seized in von Papen's office when von Igel was arrested will be returned to the German embassy. Secretary Lansing today assured Count von Bernstorff that this would be done after the latter had called at the state department and emphasized his demand of yesterday.

The papers which embassy officials seemed most anxious to recover, are said to be partly in code and their examination would reveal the key to the German official cypher.

Department of Justice officials were unwilling to discuss the disposition of these papers, or to confirm a report that some of them had been forwarded from New York.

DIAZ AGENT IN U. S.  
DECLARES FELIX IS  
UNCLE SAM'S FRIEND

W. E. D. Stokes.

"Felix Diaz is in Mexico with 23,000 men at his call, but he is entirely friendly to the United States," says W. E. D. Stokes, New York millionaire, who is the representative of Diaz in this country. Stokes says Diaz was offered an immense sum of money, unlimited arms, and equipment and other inducements by Germany if he would foment revolution in Mexico, but that he declined.

TYPHUS MAY BE  
SWEEPING  
SONORA

Southern Part of the Mochizuma District Has Very Contagious Disease. Calles Retires To Fronteras

(By Review Leased Wire)

DOUGLAS, April 19.—Americans arriving here today from the Riverside river valley in which the concentration of troops in Eastern Sonora has been under way for several weeks report that the defacto forces are stationary and are experiencing difficulty in getting sufficient food supplies.

Ives G. Lefevrier consul of the defacto government in Douglas stated today that General Arnulfo Gomez is still in Colonia Morelos and has no intention of moving for the present. He denied authoritatively that General Gomez has received any orders from General Obregon, to advance in Chihuahua. Such orders have been expected for nearly two weeks, and their continued absence is puzzling the Mexican authorities.

General P. Ellis Calles, military governor of Sonora, left Azua Prieta secretly last night for Fronteras, 25 miles south, for a stay of indefinite length.

General Calles sent word to Consul Lefevrier today, however, that he wished to rest and recuperate for a few days. While in Fronteras he will see no one. The consul explained that hundreds of callers had been received at his headquarters during his recent illness. The excitement and constant worry serving to aggravate the nervousness of the patient.

It was definitely learned today that General Calles came to the border on orders from General Obregon to remain in close touch with American affairs during the present crisis in the relations between the two governments.

Calles explained this in connection with his sickness. He had been ordered to the border and could not leave until the order was countermanded he said. Arrivals today report a new disease, the nature of which has not been determined, but which is believed to be typhus, has broken out in the southern part of the Mochizuma district of Sonora. There have been a number of deaths in Mochizuma and the vicinity of Campas.

The disease, whether or not it is typhus, is said to be proving very contagious, few patients recovering and death generally ensues a few hours after the sickness begins.

## QUIET AT SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, April 19.—Military operations of the American forces in Mexico will remain practically at a standstill until General Scott, chief of staff has completed his study of the situation.

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SCOTT COMES  
TO BORDER  
MEXICAN  
AFFAIR

Neither Action or Withdrawal of American Troops From Mexico Expected For From Week to Ten Days Ahead

GENERAL TO REPORT  
ON THE CONDITIONS

Mexican Border Officials Still Maintain Their Belief in Rumor That Villa Died of His Wounds And Was Buried

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Action on the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico is not expected until the American government receives a letter confronting General Funston.

The administration's final action on General Carranza's suggestion that the expedition be recalled probably will be based largely on what is shown in this report.

General Scott, who left Washington tonight, hardly will be able to make the round trip and complete his observations in less than ten days.

Secretary Baker said General Scott's mission would be to assemble complete information as to the border situation for the secretary which Mr. Baker has felt the need of in addressing the administration as to the military aspects of the Mexican situation.

General Scott himself acknowledged that he would "be the eyes of the secretary on the border." Accompanied by his aide, Lieut.-Col. Robert E. L. Miesie, of the general staff, he will reach General Funston's headquarters at San Antonio, Texas, next Friday evening.

Mr. Baker laid stress on the fact that General Funston is in supreme command of the situation and the expeditionary forces and will remain so. He said the department fully approved every step General Funston has taken, and that General Scott was going only because it had seemed advisable to get a clearer view than was possible by means of official reports.

In the meantime, state department officials will take up consideration of what reply they shall make to the Carranza note urging the American troops be withdrawn. Some questions involved in that note can be worked out before the military situation finally is reported.

Dispatches from the border or from Mexican territory contained no word of developments changing the situation.

EL PASO, Texas, April 19.—In spite of every denial and doubt in face of the statement of Governor Enriquez at Chihuahua that the story of Villa's death was a rumor, General Gavira and Consul Garcia reiterated tonight their confidence in the truth of the finding of the body of the bandit.

General Gavira said that he learned unofficially today that the failure of Colonel Cavazos, who went to San Francisco Borja to exhume Villa's body, to arrive at Cusuhueche was due to the fact that he had changed his program and was taking the body to Santa Ysabel. The latter town is 35 miles north of San Francisco Borja and about an equal distance from Chihuahua with which it is connected by the Mexico Northwestern railroad. At the same time both General Gavira and Consul Garcia expressed uneasiness over the continued absence of direct news from Colonel Cavazos.

He is not supposed to have had more than a small body of troops with him and it is feared that he may have fallen into a trap laid for him by the Villistas. Interest in Villa's fate or whereabouts has considerably waned here in the face of the crisis between the United States and Germany, and its possible effect on causing the withdrawal of the troops from Mexico.

Washington, and not Mexico is the real center of interest to the border tonight.

The expedition seeking Villa is at a standstill apparently concentrating at points where General Pershing and General Funston believe they are

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